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NOTES AND COMMENT

The Seventy-five Years which have just passed in the life of the University of Notre Dame have all the fascinating glamour of a romance. When Edward Sorin went out in the early winter of 1841 to the land hallowed by the memories of Marquette, Allouez, La Salle, and Hennepin, he faced a pioneer life which the land he left in Europe had not seen for ten centuries. The success of the three-quarters of a century of intellectual life, of missionary zeal, and of devotion to the nobler things of this world is evident to all who are acquainted with Notre Dame, and the brilliancy of the Jubilee which took place in June presages a national celebration of the highest type for its Centennial.

The Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington deserves the intelligent sympathy of all Catholic scholars in the historical field. The main purpose of the Department, as we read in the Report of 1916, is "to serve the interests of present and future makers of historical monographs and general histories, by providing aids belonging to one or the other of two main classes—either books which show the inquirer the existence and location, or assist him in the use of bodies of historical sources, or books which themselves present in proper scientific form the full text of important historical materials." The publications of the Department, therefore, are of two kinds: (1) *reports, aids, guides*; (2) *textual publications of documents*. We have on more than one occasion called the attention of our readers to the work published so far by the Department, especially to its *Guides*. Mention must be made of additional publications which bring a considerable mass of new material to the workshop of the historical student—FAUST, *Guide to the Materials for American History in the Archives of Switzerland and Austria*; GOLDBERGER, *Guide to Materials for American History in Russian Archives*; and HILL, *Descriptive Catalogue of the Documents Relating to the History of the United States in the Papeles procedentes de Cuba, deposited in the Archivo General de Indias at Seville*. It was the pleasure of the writer to meet Dr. Hill at Seville, during his investigations there, and to study the methods used by the corps of research-workers under his direction. Nothing escaped their eager eyes, with the result that some 500,000 documents were catalogued and indexed for this volume. Dr. Hill's work at Seville really takes on proportions of an heroic kind, and every Catholic student of history is his debtor. Dr. Leland, the courteous Secretary of the Department, has devoted a large part of the past year to working over the notes he took during his various expedition to Paris, and his published work—now held up by the war—will furnish the student with a *Guide to the Materials in Parisian Archives*. Dr. Paullin has nearly completed his *Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States*, and Miss Davenport is continuing her work on the *Treaties between European Powers, relating to American History*. Mr. Leo Stock, a member of the Department, and a graduate of the Catholic University, has in preparation the *Proceedings and Debates of Parliament respecting North America from 1585 to 1783*. Work

such as this, done with all that splendid accuracy which the thoroughly-equipped organization of the Department commands, needs no praise. These scholars labor for the love of the science. They are preparing the way, pioneer-like, for the next generation. Hardly any corporate body in the United States gains more by this scholarship than the Catholic Church. Let us hope that one day a cooperative spirit will be shown, and that from out its wealth the Catholic Church of the United States will follow up the pathways these men have cut through the wilderness of documentary material, and bring together all that relates to its own wonderful history in America.

Spanish and French Rivalry in the Gulf Region of the United States, 1678-1702: The Beginnings of Texas and Pensacola, by William Edward Dunn, is a welcome addition to the excellent historical studies of the Latin-American staff of the University of Texas (*University of Texas Bulletin* No. 1705, Austin, 1917). The work deals with the Spanish opposition to the La Salle colony of the Gulf coast, and the subsequent Spanish settlement at Pensacola. The abundance of new matter it contains comes mostly from that rich mine, the *Archivo General de Indias*, at Seville, where the author spent sixteen months in the interests of the University of Texas and the Library of Congress. The treatment of the founding of the missions among the "Texas" Indians is full, and is important for the Catholic historian. The note (p. 107) on Madre María de Agreda will need a slight revision on the publication of the Benavides Propaganda Memorial of 1634 (cf. *Catholic Historical Review*, vol. iii, pp. 76-78). The work has a good bibliography and a full index, but typographically it suggests haste.

Mr. Waldo G. Leland's article *Concerning Catholic Historical Societies* in the January (1917) issue of the CATHOLIC HISTORICAL REVIEW, has been very favorably commented upon by Father William Busch, the editor of *Acta et Dicta* (July, 1917), the official publication of the Catholic Historical Society of St. Paul. "Evidences are not lacking," Father Busch writes, "of increasing recognition of the importance of Catholic historical activity . . . More gratifying still is the news in this same regard from St. Louis, the announcement, namely, of the foundation of a Catholic Historical Society in St. Louis under the presidency of the Most Rev. Archbishop Glennon." In the second edition of the *Bibliography of American Historical Societies* of the United States and Canada, prepared by Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin for the *Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1905* (Washington, 1907), the student interested in the history of American Catholic historical activity will find listed the work done and published so far by the different Catholic historical societies which have been founded in the United States. There have no doubt been organizations of this kind in various parts of the country which have never gone beyond the stage of inception; but the following list tells its own story of success and failure.

1. 1884—**American Catholic Historical Society** (of Philadelphia). (See CATHOLIC HISTORICAL REVIEW, Vol. i, pp. 193-195.)
 - (a) *Records of the American Catholic Historical Society* (Quarterly).
 - (b) Martin I. J. Griffin's *American Catholic Researches* (1887-1912).
 - (c) *Records and Researches of the American Catholic Historical Society* (since 1912).
2. 1884—**United States Catholic Historical Society** (of New York). (See CATHOLIC HISTORICAL REVIEW, Vol. ii, pp. 303-306.)
 - (a) *The United States Catholic Historical Magazine* (1888-1892).
 - (b) *Historical Records and Studies* (1899-1904).
 - (c) *Monograph Series* (1902 -).
3. 1884—**Ohio Valley Catholic Historical Society**. (See CATHOLIC HISTORICAL REVIEW, Vol. i, pp. 435-438.)
 - (a) *Historical Researches in Western Pennsylvania, Principally Catholic* (1884-1885), Vol. i, with four numbers.
 - (b) *Catholic Historical Researches* (1885-1886), Vol. ii and iii. This magazine was purchased by Martin I. J. Griffin in December, 1886, and was issued as the *American Historical Researches* from 1887 until his death in 1912.
4. 1901—**Brooklyn Catholic Historical Society**. *Records* (one volume published in 1901).
5. 1901—**New England Catholic Historical Society**. *Publications* (five numbers appeared between 1901-1904).
6. 1905—**Catholic Historical Society of St. Paul**. *Acta et Dicta* (1907 -).
7. 1913—**Maine Catholic Historical Society**. *Maine Catholic Historical Magazine*.
8. 1917—**Catholic Historical Society of St. Louis**.

The story of this last foundation is described by its Secretary, Father Rothensteiner, in the following letter to the Editor:—

*St. Louis, Mo.,
August 23, 1917.*

My dear Doctor:

As Secretary of the *Catholic Historical Society of St. Louis*, I should ere this have informed you of our aims and prospects. The history of the Church in the Diocese of St. Louis, including all the territory that was at any time under its jurisdiction, is our special field of investigation. It is a most promising field, yet one that has, so far, received but little attention. Efforts have been made at various times.

On the 26th day of January, 1839, Bishop Rosati issued a call for a Diocesan Synod. Among other matters of importance the Bishop writes: *Sacerdotes qui curam habent animarum, notitiam accuratam Parochiarum suarum, seu Missionum nobis scriptis dabunt juxta omnia capita, quae hic enumerantur*: (here follow the usual statistics under thirteen heads). The Bishop then concludes: "*Demum sacerdotes rogamus ut inquirent et colligant monumenta historica, sive scriptis existentia, sive viva voce ab antiquioribus et fide dignis circa primam foundationem Parochiae, Ecclesiae, et etiam loci in quo existit, et meliori quo possunt modo conficiant notitiam et secum afferant.*" This gathering of historical material was carried out, in a measure, though not so thoroughly as we could desire. The archives of the St. Louis chancery contain the fruit of these labors, and will, when made accessible, add very materially to our knowledge of the early days of the Diocese.

On November 5, 1878, a number of St. Louis priests originated a society for the purpose of historical research. Very Rev. Henry Van der Sanden was elected *President*, Rev. James McCabe, *Recording Secretary*; Rev. Charles Ziegler, *Corresponding Secretary for the English-speaking clergy*, and Rev. Herman Leygraaf, *Corresponding Secretary for the German clergy*. This announcement says:

"Impressed by the fact that every age is the maker of its own history, that none can bear more truthful witness to the events transpiring than the actors in its ever-changing scenes, it was deemed very important to possess a record of the lives, labors and sacrifices of our predecessors in the holy ministry—to preserve and transmit their traditions. It was agreed that a knowledge of their privations, of their difficulties and of their successes, would stimulate our zeal, would encourage our emulation, and it was considered opportune to make an immediate beginning, the more so as we have still in our midst living representatives of the pioneers of our early Catholic Missions.

"Moreover, the local parochial history, written by the incumbent pastors throughout the diocese, will in the distant future be a fruitful source of instruction and edification for our successors."

The success of this Historical Society of St. Louis did not fulfil the expectations of its founders except in so far as the President, Very Rev. Van der Sanden, as Chancellor of the Archdiocese, was induced to guard with even greater care the priceless treasures of the Diocesan Archives, lest they should fall under the eye of the profane and frivolous.

Omitting from the present account the activities of the "Central-Stelle," as pursuing historical studies only as incidental to its sociological endeavors; and the "Historical Commission of the Catholic Union of Missouri," as restricting its efforts to the History of the German Catholics of Missouri, I come to the recently established Catholic Historical Society of St. Louis. I quote from the *Church Progress*:

"The project, long in contemplation, for effectually conserving early Catholic data and traditions, is about to be achieved. St. Louis is to have a Catholic Historical Society, with the Mississippi Valley, and particularly the old diocese of St. Louis, as its chosen field of investigation. Most Rev. Archbishop Glennon at the close of the Junior Clergy examinations, February 7, 1917, suggested the foundation of the Society, and invited Rt. Rev. Mgr. Connelly, P.R., V.G., and Rt. Rev. J. J. Tannrath, as well as members of the Board of Diocesan Examiners, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Tallon, Rev. John Rothensteiner, Rev. Francis Gilfillan, S.J.L., Very Rev. M. S. Ryan, C.M., D.D., Rev. Joseph Wentker, Rev. F. G. Holweck, Rev. F. J. Jones, Rev. F. X. Willmes, P.R., Rev. E. J. Lemkes, Rev. Jos. Selinger, S.T.L., Rev. J. T. Shields, Rev. H. Hussman and Rev. C. L. Souvay, C.M., S.T.D., to become the charter members of the new Association. The proposition met with unanimous and enthusiastic consent. His Grace then announced his intention of calling a meeting of both priests and laymen to take the necessary steps for organizing 'The Catholic Historical Society of St. Louis.' In his introductory remarks the Archbishop dwelt on the fact that although much of the historical material fit to illustrate the foundation and program of the Church in the Mississippi Valley had already perished, or was in danger of being lost, there was still an abundant supply awaiting the earnest collector's hand.

Later, at a meeting at St. Teresa's Rectory, officers were chosen and a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws appointed which at subsequent

meetings submitted a draft of Constitution and By-Laws which was adopted.

The following extracts from the Constitution and By-Laws explain in detail the objects, means and membership of the Society:

"Constitution, Art. III. The object of this Society shall be: To collect and preserve materials of all kinds, such as books, pamphlets, papers, manuscripts, maps, documents, pictures and other objects of historic interest, relating to the Catholic history of the Diocese of St. Louis and of whatever territories and places were at any time associated with St. Louis in the same ecclesiastical division; to institute, carry on, and foster historical research on subjects pertaining to the field of inquiry above described, and disseminate such information.

"By-Laws, Art. I, Sec. 2. Any person of good character, whether ecclesiastical, religious or lay, of either sex, in sympathy with the work and aims of the Society, shall be eligible to membership; Sec. 7: The annual dues of active members shall be five dollars (\$5.00), payable in advance; the dues for life membership shall be one hundred dollars."

The President of the Society is Most. Rev. J. J. Glennon, D.D.

First Vice-President, Rt. Rev. Mgr. J. A. Connolly, V.G.

Secretary, Rev. John Rothensteiner, 1911 N. Taylor Ave.

Treasurer, Rt. Rev. J. J. Tannrath, 209 Walnut Street.

Thus the latest society for the purpose of historical investigation has been inaugurated. We look forward with hope and confidence, born of the conviction that the work is necessary. For the present we need all the encouragement we can get "in thought, word and deed."

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN ROTHENSTEINER, *Secretary,*

Catholic Historical Society of St. Louis.

That a beginning is being made in another rich field of American Catholic History is evident from the following letter which Bishop Lillis of Kansas City, Mo., recently sent to all his clergy.

DIocese of KANSAS CITY, MO.

November 24, 1916.

Dear Reverend Father:

I shall be most grateful to receive from every pastor in the diocese a short narrative of the local history of the parish in his charge from the time of its foundation to the present year, and I ask you to prepare in your leisure hours three (or more) typewritten pages, embracing all notable facts and dates deserving of mention. Convinced that much material will be at your disposal for this purpose, it will be necessary to make a judicious selection of what is really important and characteristic, avoiding the laudatory tone and long comments on single events. The merit of this work may not be apparent at present, but it will be as years roll by, and we should endeavor to rescue from oblivion all historical matter of value.

I believe that the Diocesan Statutes (No. 153) offer the best suggestions as to what facts and dates should find expression in a paper of this kind:, viz

- (a) WHEN AND BY WHOM WAS PARISH ESTABLISHED? NAME OF CHURCH,
ITS COST. NUMBER OF FAMILIES AT TIME OF ORGANIZATION.
PRESENT NUMBER OF FAMILIES. NAMES OF PASTORS (AND ASSIS-

TANTS) WHO HAD CHARGE OF PARISH. DECEASED PRIESTS (YEAR OF DEATH). MEMBERS AND BENEFACTORS INTERESTED IN WELFARE AND PROGRESS OF PARISH. CONVERTS. RECTORY. CEMETERY.

- (b) SCHOOL—WHEN ORGANIZED, TEACHERS IN CHARGE, ITS GROWTH, NUMBER OF PUPILS, COST OF BUILDING. TEACHERS' RESIDENCE.
- (c) ACADEMIES, CONVENTS, HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN THE PARISH. WHEN ESTABLISHED. RELIGIOUS ORDER IN CHARGE.
- (d) CATHOLIC SOCIETIES, SODALITIES, CONFRATERNITIES. BY WHOM AND WHEN ORGANIZED. NUMBER OF MEMBERS.
- (e) NOTABLE EVENTS: DEDICATION SERVICES, CONFIRMATION DAY, JUBILEES, MISSIONS, CONVENTIONS, DISTINGUISHED VISITORS, ETC.

One copy, with your signature, should be sent to the Chancery for filing before March 1, 1917, and the other kept in the Parish Archives.

Your servant in Christ,

✱ THOMAS F. LILLIS.

Other evidences of increasing interest can be seen in the numerous parish histories which have appeared the past two years, but no one will claim that the Catholic clergy and people have yet awakened to the duty of multiplying these Historical Societies all over the United States. Probably the most striking want in this regard is the absence of a Catholic Historical Society in California. There, at least, is a legacy of Catholic life, which cannot be paralleled even in Catholic Maryland.

The following encouraging statement has been prepared for the REVIEW by a prominent Knight of Columbus, of Brooklyn, N. Y.:

A LIBRARY OF CATHOLIC AMERICANA

To cultivate a deep and practical sense of Patriotism is the purpose of the Fourth Degree of the Knights of Columbus. Next to the motive of practicing love of country because it is a virtue, no influence can be more stimulating and inspiring than a broad knowledge of the glorious history of America. Consequently the Long Island Assembly of the Fourth Degree believes that it has advanced true patriotism by voting enthusiastically to establish and maintain a library of "Catholic Americana," containing standard historical and biographical works of every description by Catholic American authors, with particular reference to local history, and to urge the founding of such libraries by every Fourth Degree Assembly in the country through the Supreme authorities.

Far from usurping the functions of local Catholic Historical Societies, co-operation with them is sought, as is also the permanency, cultivation and spread of this great work through a well-organized, closely-united and self-perpetuating body interested in the matter; and such a body is the Fourth Degree of the Knights of Columbus.

To stimulate study and research and to provide a place and other means therefore; to spread knowledge, which is power; to establish archives, particularly for local history, so often neglected; to arouse greater patriotic enthusiasm for a country, ours by so many and such noble ties and claims; to generate emulation of the heroic deeds of our Catholic forebears, are some of the purposes that prompted the movement. Slandorous and calumniating

articles, such as *The Clamor of the Missions* in the February, 1917, *New Era*, hastened the adoption of the plan.

"Divided loyalty" is the general charge against us. A study of our history will educate a greater number of champions of the truth, who, by authentic fact and figure, will be able to refute the accusation and to establish the eloquent claim to the contrary. Such a corps will be trained by the Speakers Bureau of the Long Island Chapter, Knights of Columbus, as the lectures in the next fall term will bear on the history of our country from the Catholic viewpoint.

The expense entailed is of slight moment. A few hundred dollars will cover lots of ground. Enthusiasm for the Faith and for our Country is required mainly. Therefore, to apply the stirring slogan of the day: "Arise, Catholic America, Your Country needs you," and in more ways than one.

CATHOLIC AMERICANA

Whereas, the Cultivation of a better knowledge of the glorious history of the Catholic Church in our Country and the spread of the magnificent record of Catholic achievement in the discovery, colonization and evangelization of these parts and in the establishment and maintenance of our Union must be a purpose fundamental to the objects of the Fourth Degree of the Knights of Columbus; and

Whereas, interest in such study will promote a loftier loyalty and a more intelligent devotion to the high ideals of our republic; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, the Long Island Assembly of the Fourth Degree of the Knights of Columbus, facilitate the realization of these patriotic purposes by the establishment of a library of Catholic Americana, containing the best historical and biographical works by Catholic American authors, with particular reference to local history.

Resolved, that such a library be established and maintained by receiving donations of suitable books, pamphlets, papers and the like, and by voluntary contributions of one dollar (or more, at pleasure) per member of The Long Island Fourth Degree Assembly, and that its members and their families be entitled to the exclusive use of the library.

Resolved, that said library be maintained in the Knights of Columbus Institute, 81 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., and that the Faithful Navigator appoint a committee of three to be known as the Library Committee for its proper establishment and supervision.

Resolved, that we recommend to our delegates to the Local District Convention to suggest to the Supreme Convention of the Fourth Degree the establishment of such a library in every Fourth Degree Assembly, wherever feasible.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH J. TIMMES, *Chairman,*

WILLIAM F. X. GEOGHAN,

JOSEPH W. MANDART,

Library Committee.

UNITED STATES CATHOLIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY

New York, April 25, 1917.

The United States Catholic Historical Society invites your cooperation in a plan for the promotion of the study of American Catholic history, believing it

to be an influential instrument of education and a sure means for the conservation and spread of the Faith.

To enlist the immediate and practical interest of students in Catholic colleges in research work among the records of American Catholic achievements, the Historical Society has determined to offer for competition by the students of the Catholic colleges of the United States a prize of one hundred dollars in gold for the best essay on any one of the following topics:

- I. *The Centenary of Illinois*: (Dec. 30, 1918) Catholic Landmarks and Achievements, Past and Present, in the State.
- II. *Catholic Social Service* as illustrated by the Creightons of Omaha; the Mulanphies of St. Louis; Margaret Haughery of New Orleans; Carney of Boston; Heeney and the Parmentiers of New York; the Drexels of Philadelphia, and the founders of benevolent institutions elsewhere.
- III. *The Marcus Whitman Myth* and the *Missionary History of Oregon*.

The CONDITIONS governing this contest are:

1. Every contestant must be certified by the faculty as a student in course, in a Catholic college.

2. The MS. which must be typewritten must contain no fewer than 2,500 words and may not exceed 5,000 words. It must be received at the office of the *United States Catholic Historical Society*, 346 Convent Ave., New York, before November 1, 1917.

3. The papers will be passed on by the Editing Committee of the Historical Society, and the final award will be made by a special committee composed of the Rev. R. H. Tierney, S.J., Editor of *America*; Dr. Condé B. Pallen, Managing Editor of the *Catholic Encyclopoedia*, and Thomas F. Woodlock, Esq.

The successful essay will be published in the issue of the United States Catholic Historical Society's *Records and Studies* immediately following the award.

We earnestly request your kind assistance in bringing this project before the students of your institution.

Very truly yours,

STEPHEN FARRELLY,

President.

Joseph H. Fargis,

Corresponding Secretary.

The actual conditions which prevail in Catholic Church organization, social as well as ecclesiastical, have gained so noteworthy an advance over those of a hundred years ago, that it is a question whether its leaders, cleric and lay, should delay longer in the formation of an American Catholic Historical Association. The nucleus from which such a natural body should arise already exists in two of our cities, and if the hierarchy of the country were to give the project its support, there is no reason why such an organization should not be established within the near future. Until that moment arrives, there is no harm in calling the attention of Diocesan officials to their bounden duty to preserve all records for the future historians of the Church here. We have received several letters upon this important aspect of Church life in America; in one of them a rather forceful plea is made that the archives of every diocese be kept upon the latest methods. "The chanceries of every diocese," this

prominent ecclesiastic writes, "are or ought to be equipped with modern methods of indexing and filing. There are exceptions, it is true, since some Dioceses still cling to the haphazard methods which prevail in so many governmental centers—the worst arranged of which, without doubt, are the Archives of the Federal Government at Washington. Every Chancery office should be organized on a strictly business basis, and all parochial records of more than ordinary historical importance should be sent there to be properly indexed, catalogued and preserved. There records ought to be easily accessible to all qualified students whether Catholic or non-Catholic. Every Diocese should have an accredited archivist, whose duty it would be to keep all records of importance and upon whom the responsibility would rest for their use by students." We have waited a long while for a concerted movement on the part of our bishops in this regard, and the future will have its own harsh judgment for our general neglect to preserve the past. The model Ecclesiastical Archives of the country are at Georgetown University, and photographs of the Archival vault there with all its appurtenances could be sent to all those in whose hands these valuable records for the future now lie.

Historical scholars in every part of the United States recognize with the highest sympathy the Catholic past of our beloved country; but they cannot be expected to devote themselves exclusively to that Catholic past. What they have done through the different State Historical Societies for the conservation of the Catholic history of the land has never been fully recognized and seldom repaid. The roster of these State Historical Societies contains very few Catholic names, and very little Catholic generosity finds its way into their treasury. No diocese in the country ought to be without its CATHOLIC LIBRARY, containing all that has been published on the State in which it is, on the large cities of that State, and on all that concerns Catholic life within its district. There should be a CATHOLIC MUSEUM, where all relics of the past might be housed—for there are monumenta of as great importance as the documentary archives. There should be a well-organized CATHOLIC ARCHIVES, under episcopal control, where the documentary history of the past could be carefully preserved. Only the shame of it makes one refrain from telling the full story of the fate of many an episcopal archives in this country. And for gathering up these varied activities into one body, there should be an AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION which would meet year by year in conjunction with the American Historical Association, would draw encouragement and zeal from personal contact with its members, and would thus weave into the immeasurable activity of historical scholars throughout the land the story of Catholic effort, of Catholic success, and of Catholic patriotism.

The *Richmond College Historical Papers* (Vol. i, No. 2, June, 1916) contains four papers, two of which are important to the Church historian, the *Virginia Loyalists* (1775–83), and the *Campaign of 1855 in Virginia and the Fall of the Know-Nothing Party*. Miss Gay, who writes the latter paper, displays a thorough grasp of the subject. The movement is one that can be treated quite

objectively now, and her description of its rise and fall in Virginia politics deserves attention and commendation.

The Friars Preacher: A Seventh Centenary Sketch, by the Rev. V. F. O'Daniel, O.P., whose studies in Dominican history have appeared in the pages of this REVIEW, has been published. The purpose of the work is to commemorate the seventh anniversary of the founding of the Order. An entire section of the book deals with the work of the Dominicans in the United States.

Are we coming closer to the real cause of the American Revolution? There are many students of American History, both Catholic and non-Catholic, who are inclined to the theory that the economic causes usually listed in our text-books are not the whole story, and, indeed, do not contain the important facts for a thoroughly reliable judgment on that glorious event. Somehow, cause and effect do not balance well; and one wonders whether the price England paid—the loss of her American colonies—was the result of something more fundamental than the customary stock in trade of historical facts given to our school children—Stamp Act riots, Boston Massacre, Tea controversy, and the national spirit of independence. Our knowledge of the Loyalist movement throughout the Colonies and of the principles upon which the Tories based their determination to remain within the Empire is not complete. The orthodox history on this point has met with several severe shocks within the past decade, and the last attempt at an adequate explanation of the Revolution comes from the pen of Professor Alvord in his *Mississippi Valley in British Politics* (2 vols., Arthur H. Clarke Co., Cleveland, Ohio, 1917). A still more potent factor remains to be dealt with by an impartial historian—the Influence of the Quebec Act in the Colonies, and Dr. Alvord's classic volumes already cast considerable light upon this fundamentally religious aspect of our Revolution. The real truth will gradually emerge from such studies as those of the eminent historian of the Mississippi Valley.

There is an interesting hypothesis suggested by Coffin in his *Province of Quebec and the Early American Revolution* (1896), between that "most unfortunate of enactments"—the Quebec Act of 1774, and the racial and religious difficulties which existed in Canada since that time and which have been accentuated by the present war. Are the French Canadians of today—"isolated in the midst of an Anglo-Saxon world,"—to be brought by force to an Anglicization which was halted by the divisions created through this Act of one hundred and fifty years ago? Was the Quebec Act an early acceptance of the policy of "small nationalities?" We need a new study of this important piece of Colonial legislation which gave to "His Majesty's Subjects, professing the Religion of the Church of Rome of and in the said Province of Quebec" the right to "have, hold and enjoy," the Free Exercise of that Religion. Coffin sees in this enactment the "patronage of some malign genius; for the unfortunate nature of its provisions is equalled by the unhappy moment of its appearance."